# 16A

2) Identify three sources of water that can become a stream.

3. **Sketch** a typical stream from its source to its mouth. Label its source, mouth, and base level, and describe the stream gradient at three points along its length.

6. Which stream features make a stream impassable by large boats and ships? How do we sometimes solve these problems?

7- What is the main drawback to building levees along rivers that flood regularly?

8) Why are some streams intermittent?

# 16B

5) Describe the life phases of a typical small pond after it forms.

6- What conditions can shorten the lifespan of a pond?

7) How is limnology similar to oceanography? How is it different?

8) What property of water drives the seasonal thermal turnover in lakes?

# Chapter Review Questions

8- Which American river has a tributary that is longer than the river itself?

14- What is **eutrophication** of a lake? When can this process become harmful to a lake?

16 – What action of lakes produces the summertime thermocline?

# Vocabulary 16

Limnology

Eutrophication

Thermal turnover

Seiche

Source

Mouth

Delta

Stream gradient

Base level

Tributary

Stream system

Drainage basin

Divide

Perennial

Intermittent